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come the modern Bavarian *der fark*. It is also barely possible that M.H.G. *varc*, *varkes* was for an original *varc*, **vargēs*, I.E. **porkós*. At any rate it will be seen that considerable confusion has crept into this word.

In like manner *schnörkel* for **schnerchel* < *snarha* may have been influenced by a L.G. **snerken* < **snerhken*. Perhaps Bav. *schnurkeln* (see Benecke, Müller u. Zarncke, *Mhd. Wtb.* s. v. *snirche*) points to such a form. It is apparent, therefore, that *schnörkel* is derivable from *snarha* without doing violence to Grimm's law. It would then be connected with the large family of words from the I.E. root *snō*, *snē*. Cf. Kluge, *Et. Wtb.*, s. v. *schnur*, and Noreen, *Urg. Lautlehre*, pp. 77 and 208.

The confusion of *ch* and *k* in *ferchel*: *ferkel*, *schnörchel*: *schnörkel* may have been further promoted by the interchange of *ch* and *k* in other words in which *ch* and *k* both come from Germanic *k*. This was brought about by the development of a vowel in the combination *-rk*. Thus O.H.G. *starc* and *starah*, *storc* and *stora*, *werk* and *werah*, etc., giving M.H.G. *starc* and *starch*, *storc* and *storch*, *werc* and *werch*, and N.H.G. *stark*, *storch*, *werk*. Where *ch* occurs, the svarabhaktic vowel was present before the High German soundshifting.

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NOTE ON ALFRED'S *Cura Pastoralis*.

IN Alfred's version of Gregory's preface to the *Cura* there is an inserted phrase, *ond hira ȝeðæf bion*, which seems to have puzzled the commentators and lexicographers, all of whom see in the adjective *ȝeðæf* only the sense of 'satisfied,' 'approving,' which is exactly the reverse of the sense required by the connection in this place. Sweet translates 'and subdue them,' but says in a note that this is purely conjectural, and gives the suggestions of Skeat and Lumby, the former of whom proposes 'be their help, that is, their amender or corrector,' and the latter, (comparing "*ic eom ȝepafa*" in the *Boetius*), 'be convinced of them.'

It seems a little strange that the passage in the *Boetius* did not suggest the meaning, for '*ic eom ȝepafa*,' cited by Lumby, translates

fateor. The phrase in the *Cura*, without question, has the same meaning, and we may translate: 'The fourth is that he should be willing to recognize his own faults and to acknowledge them.'

The phrase *ȝepafa beon* occurs often in the *Boetius*, and a comparison will show the meaning clearly. Instances are xxvi, 2, *ac hwi ne eart þu his ȝepafa?* (Lat. *quidni fateare?*); xxxiv, 12, *we sceolon beon nede ȝepafan: ibid. ðæs þu wære nu ȝepafa*; xxxiv, 2, *ic eom ȝepafa*, (Lat. *accipio*, cf. Hor. *Sat.* i, v, 58); xxxiv, 3, *ic his wæs ær ȝepafa*; xxxiv, 9, *ic eom ȝepafa*, (Lat. *assentior*). In all these Fox translates 'be convinced,' which, to be sure, does not differ much from the exact meaning, which is 'admit' or 'acknowledge' the truth of a statement or argument used by another.

There can be no doubt, I think, of the connection of the adjective and the noun, or of the identity of meaning in the two phrases. It may not be amiss, however, to call attention to the fact that the later lexicons treat the stem-vowel of *ðafian*, *ȝepafa*, etc., as short. This removes the difficulty which troubled Sweet; (see note in his edition of the *Cura*).

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ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF POPULAR LATIN INTO FRENCH *ei*, *oi*.

I. PRONUNCIATION.

THE development referred to in the title of this article constitutes one of the most prominent characteristics of the dialect of the Ile-de-France and, at the same time, one of the most puzzling subjects for investigation known to students of Old-French philology. Tentative explanations of the phenomenon have been made in numerous articles, in many paragraphs of historical French grammars and in several dissertations. The object of the present writer is to invite attention to a possible solution that was suggested to him in part in the course of a critical reading of certain passages of a book which, on account of the many practical points of view of its author, is to be recommended to theorizers in the line of Gallic linguistics: I refer to the work of M.